SEP 19
449844
6-8

CITY OF WORCESTER

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

upon the

School Health Service

for the Year

1955

By

A. J. B. Griffin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Principal School Medical Officer

CITY OF WORCESTER

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

upon the

School Health Service

for the Year

1955

By

A. J. B. Griffin, m.b., ch.b., d.p.h.

Principal School Medical Officer

THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
1955

City Council Members :

The Mayor (Alderman Built).
Alderman Amphlett.
,, Bullock.
,, Moore Ede.
,, Norton.
,, Mrs. Ratcliffe.
Councillor Alexander.
,, Blackman.
,, Brotherton.
,, Exall.
,, Griffiths.
,, Holloway.
,, King.
,, Phillips-Broadhurst.
,, Rose.
,, Rowlands.
,, Weaver.
,, Mrs. Willis.

Co-opted Members :

Rev. W. J. Ashford.
Miss G. Bond.
Rev. Canon E. F. Braley.
Rev. Canon G. W. Briggs.
Miss E. M. Jacomb.
Rev. Father Kavanagh.
Mr. H. Peat.
Mr. H. R. Pullinger.
Miss M. C. Webster.

STAFF 1955

Director of Education :

F. E. Chandler, O.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.

Principal School Medical Officer :

A. J. B. Griffin, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers :

Elizabeth G. Henderson, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Moira K. E. Allington, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H.

Child Psychiatrist :

J. J. Graham, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
(Consultant, Birmingham Regional Hospital Board)

Principal School Dental Officer :

Betty Savage (née Jacques), B.D.S., L.D.S.

School Dental Officer :

E. R. Dowland, L.D.S.

Remedial Gymnast :

Miss S. Morris.

Speech Therapist :

Miss R. Woodward.

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse :

Miss D. M. Catlin.

School Nurses and Health Visitors :

Miss S. Eastman (resigned 31st May, 1955).
Miss N. A. Hardiman.
Miss P. O. Viles.
Miss O. R. Jones.
Miss R. Sutcliffe.
Mrs. H. L. Bedford (commenced duty 1st September, 1955).
Miss M. A. Mander (commenced duty 1st September, 1955).
Miss B. A. Flint (commenced duty 1st November, 1955).

School Nurses :

Temporary Appointments :
Mrs. M. B. Llewellyn-Williams.
Mrs. W. Evans.
Mrs. M. L. Hayton.

Senior Clerk :

Miss D. Chadwick (resigned 31st March, 1955).
Mrs. I. Fairbairn (commenced duty 21st April, 1955).

Clerks :

Mrs. I. E. Keegan (resigned 15th October, 1955).
Miss E. I. P. Prosser (3/11ths Maternity and Child Welfare).
Miss J. E. Rammell (commenced duty 3rd October, 1955).

Dental Attendants :

Miss M. A. Hunt.
Miss L. J. Phipps.

work of the School Health Service.

Included are the separate report by the Senior Dental Officer required by the Ministry of Education, a contribution by the Medical Director of the Child Guidance Clinic, comments by the School Medical Officer, Dr. Henderson upon the ascertainment of Educationally Sub-Normal children, and reports on their special branches of work by the Speech Therapist and the Remedial Gymnast.

The health of the school children has been well maintained and there were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease although towards the end of the year numbers of school children were absent from school for short periods because of Sonne-dysentery which has continued well into 1956.

At the end of the report will be found the statistical details of the year's work as required by the Ministry of Education and submitted to the Ministry in February, 1956.

Tables III and IV show the continuing improvement in the personal hygiene of the children. A mere 0.75% of children inspected were found to be verminous—and this adjective includes those children with a few nits only in their hair—while out of some 10,000 children only one was treated at the School Clinic for Scabies.

This happy state of affairs reflects improved social conditions—and in particular better housing conditions.

It is regretted that staffing considerations preclude at present an extension of activities in this field; meanwhile the School Health Service supplements the work of the educationalists in attempting to secure for the school child " mens sana in sano corpore ".

In its turn the School Health Service secures the help of the educationalists—in particular the Director of Education backed by the Education Committee.

I acknowledge with thanks the team work of all engaged in the School Health Service from School Medical Officers to Office Cleaners and the help of certain members of the Public Health Department in particular the Sanitary Inspectors for their reports upon the hygiene of school premises and my own secretarial staff for much clerical assistance.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. J. B. GRIFFIN.

Principal School Medical Officer.

officers.

The School Health Service continues to function—though to a reduced extent—throughout all school holidays so that for approximately 10,000 scholars the medical staffing tends to be somewhat stretched especially during absences due to illness.

For a portion of the year the health visiting establishment reached normal and at times there were five Health Visitors and one Superintendent Health Visitor available to take part in the work of the School Health Service in addition to three nurses wholly engaged in that work.

Originally these three whole-time school nurses were engaged as temporary officers pending unification of the School Health Service and the Public Health Service nursing staff by the appointment of Health Visitor/School Nurses.

Shortage of Health Visitors has continued to prevent unification and the senior of the temporary school nurses has now to her credit 8 7/12 years of service with the Local Education Authority.

Miss Chadwick, Senior Clerk resigned in March and was followed by Mrs. I. Fairbairn. Clerical staff are now wholly engaged in School Health Service duties with the exception of a third clerk who is engaged for 3/11 of her time with the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Public Health Department.

The increasing amount of clerical work justifies the retention in the School Health Service of this clerk whole-time so soon as the clerical staffing in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section can be improved.

The separation of the clerical staffs of the School Health Service and the Maternity and Child Welfare Service has operated satisfactorily. As both staffs are controlled by the Medical Officer of Health they can still, in staffing emergencies, give mutual aid.

RED HILL SCHOOL—INFANTS AND JUNIORS (MIXED).

Number of Scholars: 210 (including 45 boys).

Sanitary Accommodation:

Boys: W.C's ... 2 } New block constructed since
Urinal 1 × 8ft. } last inspection

Girls: W.C's ... 7 (small)—Formerly shared by boys and girls, now reserved for girls only.
W.C's ... 2 (standard).

Shared wash basins—5 (3 in new cloakroom, 1 each in old).

While the numbers of sanitary conveniences are now reasonable for a school of this size, the washbasins available are completely inadequate, legal requirements being 8 for each sex, but the headmistress understands that plans are in hand for a new block which will provide adequate facilities.

Heating, Lighting and Ventilation:

Satisfactory.

Cloakrooms:

No drying facilities.

CHERRY ORCHARD SCHOOL—INFANTS AND JUNIORS (MIXED).

Number of Scholars: 273.

Sanitary Accommodation:

Girls: W.C's ... 8 (3 less than regulations require)
Boys: W.C's ... 4 (numbers conform)
Urinals ... 2
Wash basins 9 (13 less than regulations require)
(cold water only)

Heating, Lighting and Ventilation:

Satisfactory.

Cloakrooms :

Insufficient space and hooks. Clothes drying heater now protected.

Playground :

There is a tree in the playground growing immediately alongside a main drain. There is a danger that it might fracture or penetrate the drain in the future.

Kitchen :

Washing-up only.

Remarks :

The Headmaster has been told that alterations are soon to be effected which will result in a new kitchen and improved cloakroom accommodation.

NUNNERY WOOD SECONDARY MODERN (MIXED).

Number on Register: 480. (Maximum: 800).

Sanitary Accommodation :

Arranged in three blocks for each sex.

Boys : W.C's ... 8
Urinal stalls 14 (numbers conform for maximum)
Wash basins 22

Girls : W.C's ... 22 (numbers conform for maximum)
Wash basins 22
Incinerators 3 (1 to each block)

Heating, Lighting and Ventilation :

Very good.

Cloakrooms :

Very good—separate drying room (60 pegs).

Kitchen :

Kept very well and facilities excellent, but Manageress complains of very bad condensation trouble. This appears to be due to the fact that the general design relies upon natural ventilation, with no hood over the central "island" of cookers and boilers.

RONKSWOOD SCHOOL—JUNIORS (MIXED).

Number on Register: 370.

Sanitary Accommodation:

Boys: W.C's ... 9
Urinals ... 6 (numbers conform)
Wash basins 18

Girls: W.C's ... 18
Wash basins 18 (numbers conform)

Heating, Lighting and Ventilation:

Good.

Cloakroom:

Satisfactory. Separate drying room (80 pegs).

Kitchen:

Cooking and washing-up facilities very good.

RONKSWOOD SCHOOL—INFANTS.

Number on Register: 271.

Sanitary Accommodation:

Boys: W.C's ... 6
Urinals ... 2 (numbers conform)
Wash basins 10

Girls: W.C's ... 10 (numbers conform)
Wash basins 10

ST. JOHN'S—INFANTS.

Number on Register: 139 (mixed).
Increase in pupils: 21.

The provision of 8 additional wash basins is still pending. W.C's at present: 6. Urinals 1 × 3 yards adequate.

Suggestions by Headmistress: The dividing of the classroom now being used as a staff room, to form a staff room with separate wash basin and means for boiling water and the other portion for the use of storage of gear.

The dispensing with the present coal fireplace in two classrooms on the west side.

The main hall floor could do with resurfacing as nails and knots are protruding. The nails and knots protrude $\frac{1}{4}''$ and are dangerous. It would be better to refloor rather than resurface the existing worn floor boards.

The allocation of 2 W.C's in the range of 6, for the exclusive use of boys, to be approached from an entrance other than the present one which is used by the girls. Some pupils will not use these conveniences while the opposite sex is using. By altering one wall 6ft. × 4ft. wide, separate approach could be effected.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL—INFANTS, JUNIORS AND SENIORS (MIXED).

Number on Register: 163.

Sanitary Accommodation:

Girls:	W.C's ...	9 (1 upstairs)	Numbers conform
	Wash basins	9 (1 upstairs)	
Boys:	W.C's ...	4 (1 upstairs)	
	Wash basins	9 (1 upstairs)	Numbers conform
	Urinals ...	1 × 8ft.	

This sanitary accommodation is a newly-built addition, but although there are separate entrances to the girls' and boys' accommodation neither are properly screened. Each entrance is an opening only, having no door, and whereas the caretaker has placed a moveable wooden screen inside each entrance, they are frequently moved by the children, and sometimes have to be used elsewhere, such as for medical inspection screens.

Heating and Lighting:

Satisfactory.

Ventilation:

Generally inadequate.

Kitchen:

Servery only and dish-washing. Cooked meals from Hounds Lane.

Cloakroom:

New block—mixed. No clothes drying facilities.

STANLEY ROAD SCHOOL—INFANTS.

Number on Register: 148.

Sanitary Accommodation:

W.C's	...	7 (medium size)
Urinal	...	1 × 15ft. (covered)

This accommodation is shared by both sexes, contrary to regulations. According to the regulations there should be 6 W.C's for girls, and for boys 6 sanitary offices, of which not less than one-third should be closets and the remainder urinal stalls.

Wash basins 11 (1 less than regulations require).

Heating :

Most unsatisfactory. (See remarks for Juniors and Seniors.)

Lighting :

Satisfactory.

Ventilation :

Satisfactory.

Cloakrooms :

Two large cloakrooms with hot water pipes around, but insufficient for clothes drying.

STANLEY ROAD SCHOOL—JUNIORS AND SENIORS (MIXED).

Number on Register: 594.

Sanitary Accommodation :

Girls :	W.C's	...	7 (9 less than regulations require)
Boys :	W.C's	...	6 (numbers conform)
	Urinals	...	2 × 18ft.

Wash basins: 14 (in three mixed cloakrooms) (18 less than regulations require).

Heating :

No change since last year's visit. Most unsatisfactory. The caretaker appears to make the best use of the boiler, which is banked overnight. Stoking is carried out throughout the day from 5.45 a.m. The present heating system still appears to be completely inadequate in the old buildings, with no positive signs of the installation of a booster circulation pump, which should cure the problem.

Lighting and Ventilation :

Good.

Kitchen :

All meals cooked on premises. Facilities are quite good and everything is perfectly clean.

Cloakrooms :

No proper clothes drying facilities.

Remarks :

A certain amount of renewal and replacement work has been carried out since last year's visit, notably the replacement of the unsuitable small size W.C. pedestal pans, and the renewal and covering of the urinals, but no attempt has been made to make up the deficiency in sanitary accommodation.

As reported last year, rainwater still collects in front of Midland Road " Girls " entrance. One classroom was flooded recently as a result of water flowing over the entrance step. An intercepting channel lead off to a nearby gully would cure this trouble.

BRICKFIELDS PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Number on Register : *Infants :* 39 boys; 33 girls.
Juniors : 74 boys; 67 girls.

Sanitary Accommodation :

Infants : Boys—2 W.C's and urinal (number of boys to W.C. 20).

Girls—2 W.C's (number of girls to W.C. 17).

Juniors : Boys—3 W.C's and urinal (number of boys to W.C. 24).

Girls—5 W.C's (number of girls to W.C. 13).

Infants : 6 wash basins (h. & c.) (number of scholars per basin 12).

Juniors : 12 wash basins (h. & c.) (number of scholars per basin 10).

The modern school kitchen is not yet in use.

As suggested, first aid equipment is now laid on as a standard.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, NORTHFIELD STREET.

Number on Register : Boys 44. Girls 42.

Sanitary Accommodation :

Boys : 3 W.C's and urinal (number of boys per W.C. 14).
Girls : 3 W.C's (number of girls per W.C. 14).

3 wash basins (cold water only). Number of scholars per basin 28.

Heating :

Satisfactory. Gas and coke stoves.

Natural and artificial lighting poor.

School Meals Service use parts of the cloakroom as serving kitchen and for dish-washing purposes.

Playground surface bad in parts.

GORSE HILL JUNIOR MIXED

Number on register: 294.

Conditions generally very good and standard maintained.

GORSE HILL INFANTS' DEPARTMENT

Conditions generally very good and standard maintained.

Both schools complained of inadequacy of heating during recent cold weather, during times of "half use" of electricity between hours of 8 a.m. and 10 a.m.

School kitchen floor now cracked in several places and is no longer an impervious surface.

SAMUEL SOUTHALL SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOL.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Number on Register: 391.

8 W.C's (number of scholars per W.C. 50)
8 wash basins (number of scholars per basin 50)
} Standard: 1 for 15 scholars

Only 2 basins fitted for hot water.

New wall electric radiant heaters fitted above head height. Feet never warm. Recommend restoration of lower heaters. Cloakroom tubular electric heaters of little use in open cloakrooms.

The open corridors round the school and connecting the sections afford no protection during cold weather, are largely contributory to loss of heat in classrooms and cloakrooms and offer no protection to the water services to wash basins and W.C's. Scholars are deprived of sanitary facilities until repairs can be effected. The drinking fountains in the open corridors are fouled by birds.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT

Number on Register: 520.

16 W.C's (number of scholars per W.C.) 32·5
8 wash basins (number of scholars per basin 65)
} Standard: 1 for 15 scholars

(Only 2 basins fitted for hot water)

New wall electric radiant heaters fitted above head height. Feet never warm. Recommend restoration of lower heaters. Cloakroom tubular electric heaters of little use in open cloakrooms.

The open corridors round the school and connecting the sections afford no protection during cold weather, are largely contributory to loss of heat in classrooms and cloakrooms and offer no protection to the water services to wash basins and W.C's. Scholars are deprived of sanitary facilities until repairs can be effected. The drinking fountains in the open corridors are fouled by birds.

ST. STEPHEN'S JUNIOR MIXED SCHOOL.

Number on Register: Boys 185. Girls 177. Total 362.

Sanitary Accommodation :

Boys : 5 W.C's and urinal (number of scholars per W.C. 37)
Girls : 8 W.C's (number of scholars per W.C. 22)

All flushing apparatus frozen at time of visit. Conveniences decorated August, 1955 but paint peeling off large areas.

The caretaker's house is being converted to extra cloakroom accommodation, staff room and staff convenience.

New washing facilities for Junior School :

Boys : 8 wash basins } with h. & c. water
Girls : 8 wash basins }

Three old wash basins to be retained. Total 19 wash basins. Number of scholars per basin 18.

No provision has been made in plan for installation of drinking fountains.

Temperature of rooms: 45° - 50°F. Outside temperature 32°F.

Staff :

Staff room in course of construction.

Male: 2 wash basins and 1 W.C.

Female: 1 wash basin and 1 W.C.

ST. STEPHEN'S INFANTS' SCHOOL.

Number on Register: 143.

Sanitary Accommodation:

7 W.C's and urinal. Number of scholars per W.C. 20.
Flushing apparatus frozen at time of visit.
New cloakrooms with wash basins under construction.
6 wash basins (h. & c.) Number of scholars per basin 24.
No provision in plan for installation of drinking fountains.
Temperature of classrooms 42°F. Outside 32°F.
Heating by Courtier stove supplemented by electric fires.

ST. GEORGE'S R.C. JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Number on Register: Boys 163. Girls 169.
12 wash basins for 332 (one basin for 28 scholars).

Sanitary Accommodation:

Boys: 6 W.C's and urinal (number of scholars per W.C. 27). Back of urinal defective. Cement rendering rising due to frost.

Girls: 7 W.C's (number of scholars per W.C. 24).
All flushing apparatus frozen at time of visit.
Heating—central—satisfactory.
School meals servery kept in satisfactory condition.

ST. GEORGE'S R.C. INFANTS' SCHOOL.

Sanitary Accommodation:

4 W.C's and urinal (number of scholars per W.C. 25).
Back of urinal cracked.
All flushing apparatus frozen.
6 wash basins—3 with hot water (number of scholars per basin 20).
Heating fairly satisfactory—one room 47°—outside temperature 32°.
Playground surface has been renewed but does not yet appear to be satisfactory.

ST. BARNABAS, RAINBOW HILL, JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Number on Register: Boys 150. Girls 120.

Sanitary Accommodation :

Boys : 5 W.C's and urinal (number of scholars per W.C. 30).

Girls : 8 W.C's (number of girls per W.C. 15).

14 wash basins (10 with h. & c.) (number of scholars per basin 19).

All classrooms, corridors and stairways now lighted by electricity.

Improvements during recent years have brought this school up to a reasonable level.

ST. BARNABAS, RAINBOW HILL, INFANTS' SCHOOL.

Number on Register: Boys 78. Girls 66.

Sanitary Accommodation :

Boys : 3 W.C's and urinal (number of boys per W.C. 26).

Girls : 4 W.C's (number of girls per W.C. 16).

5 wash basins (cold water only) (number of scholars per basin 29). Also sink with gas geyser over.

Electric heating—satisfactory.

Artificial lighting still by gas.

ST. GEORGE'S (CLAINES) JUNIOR MIXED.

Number on Register: Boys 69. Girls 85.

Sanitary Accommodation :

Boys : 3 W.C's and urinal (number of boys per W.C. 23).

Girls : 6 W.C's (number of girls per W.C. 14).

8 wash basins (cold water only) (number of scholars per basin 19).

Heating :

Additional electric heaters fitted and now satisfactory. No heating in corridor which cools school generally.

No staff room available.

ST. GEORGE'S (CLAINES) INFANTS' SCHOOL.

Number on Register: Boys 60. Girls 59.

Sanitary Accommodation :

Boys : 1 W.C. and urinal for 60.

Girls : 6 W.C's for 59 (number of scholars per W.C. 10).

4 wash basins (cold water only) (1 basin for 30 scholars).

Heating :

Satisfactory.

No staff room available.

Boys' urinal fitted wlth insanitary slate slabs and is uncovered.

Conveniences unusable during severe frost.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLS.

INFANTS' AND JUNIOR BUILDINGS.

Number on Register: Infants 108. Juniors 106.

General :

Heating, lighting, ventilation and general cleanliness were satisfactory, apart from the extreme dirtiness of the classroom windows. The flat roof over the infants' cloakroom leaks.

Sanitary Accommodation :

A reduction in the number of both infants and juniors has been offset by an increase in the number of senior girls using the accommodation. Use of the same block of W.C's by junior and senior girls is undesirable. According to the School Premises Amending Regulations, 1949, the slate-backed urinal should be replaced by stalls of glazed material.

Cloakroom and Washing Facilities :

Cloakroom is adequate in quantity, but lacks drying facilities. Wash basins are still very inadequate in number. There should be 10 for infants and 10 for juniors, instead of the existing 4 for infants and 5 for juniors. Some, at least, should have hot water. Provision of a drinking fountain would be advantageous. A paper towel service is in operation.

School Meal Service :

Reorganisation of the arrangements is said to be in hand. There is still no hot water over the wash basin in the staff cloakroom for the use of the persons serving school meals. This is required by Regulation 16 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

SENIOR SCHOOL.

Number on Register: Girls 82. Boys 69.

General:

The roof has been patched and the interior redecorated. The dampness in the staff room appears to have been remedied and the floors in the ground floor classrooms have been patched.

Sanitary Accommodation:

That for boys is ample. The 82 senior girls have no W.C's in the main senior building and must use either 2 W.C's in the prefabricated building on the opposite side of the street or overcrowd the accommodations for infants and juniors along the street.

Cloakroom and Washing Facilities:

Cloakroom is adequate in quantity, but lacks drying facilities. While total wash basins in main building and prefabs is adequate, they are insufficient where most needed—where the school meals are taken—and these should be provided with hot water.

HOUNDS LANE TECHNICAL SCHOOL ANNEXE.

Number on Register: Varies.

General:

Heating has been improved by provision of a booster pump on the central heating plant and of electric fires in two classrooms. The interior of the premises needs redecorating.

Sanitary and other Accommodation:

This appears adequate in the circumstances.

ST. NICHOLAS INFANTS' SCHOOL.

Number on Register: 36.

General:

Heating, light and ventilation are satisfactory except in the cloakroom, which is poorly lit.

Sanitary Accommodation:

The joint between flush pipe and pan of one W.C. leaks and there is no flush to the urinal. The disused sanitary block should be demolished or fenced off to prevent access of children.

Playground :

The part of the yard forming the approach to the school and to the sanitary accommodation is broken and uneven and a gully at the back of the yard appears to be silted up.

School Meals :

The washers-up depend on hot water from a gas wash boiler because the supply over the sinks is inadequate. Their hand-washing facilities comprise a wash basin with cold water supply only in the staff sanitary accommodation. A hot water supply should be provided over this wash basin.

ST. MARTIN'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

Number on Register: 131 boys.

General :

The interior has been redecorated, greatly improving the natural light. The artificial lighting has also been improved. New floors have been laid.

Sanitary Accommodation :

The splash-back of one of the two urinals is cracked. According to the School Premises Amending Regulations, 1949, both should be replaced by glazed stalls.

Cloakroom and Washing Facilities :

The dampness to the washhouse has been remedied. The six wash basins are inadequate for the number of boys. Double the number are required under the regulations.

Playground :

Portions of the paving are broken, uneven and dangerous. A drinking fountain has been provided.

School Meals :

The school meals assistants at present use the washing-up sinks for hand washing. The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 require provision of a wash basin with hot and cold water supply, soap, towels and nailbrushes.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

Number on Register: Varies.

General :

The premises are reasonably well heated, lighted and ventilated. Redecoration of the sanitary accommodation has been completed and the ventilation of the boiler room improved.

Exhaust ventilation from the chemistry fume-cupboards is still unsatisfactory. An extraction fan appears to be necessary.

Sanitary Accommodation :

The small room containing the male staff urinal requires ventilation. The bare board floor of the male sanitary accommodation at the front of the building is insanitary and should be covered with impervious material.

Cloakroom and Washing Facilities :

These appear adequate.

School Meals :

The females' sanitary and washing accommodation is some distance from the servery. A wash basin with hot and cold water supply should be installed in a readily accessible position.

THE BRITISH (UNDENOMINATIONAL) SCHOOL.

Number on Register: 166.

General :

Heating, light and ventilation of classrooms were adequate. The floor boards of the upstairs rooms were becoming worn and uneven.

Sanitary Accommodation :

The 7 W.C's for girls and 3 for boys, while adequate in number, are all trough closets, while the urinal is cement rendered. This accommodation has also to be used by the staff. W.C's with separate flushing apparatus and urinals of glazed material are required under the School Premises Amending Regulations, 1949.

Cloakroom and Washing Facilities :

Cloakroom is adequate, but lacks drying facilities. Wash basins are very inadequate—4 basins being provided, instead of 14. None has hot water.

School Meals :

The water supply is not hot enough—the Ascot heater needs to be overhauled. Hot and cold water supply over a wash basin is required for the school meals assistants under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

St. John's Girls.

Number of pupils: 163. Increase of pupils: 1.

Wash basins at present (improvement) 4. No hot water provided to these. Deficiency of 9.

Sinks at present (improvement) 1. Hot water geyser over.

W.C's at present 7. Deficiency of 2.

Suggestion from Headmistress: The construction of some form of a covered approach to W.C's.

Henwick Grove School.

Number on Register: 320. Boys 164. Girls 156.

General conditions satisfactory.

Sanitary conveniences adequate.

Comer Gardens School.

Number on Register: 217.

General conditions satisfactory.

Sanitary conveniences adequate.

New building erected in 1955 consisting of hall, classroom, kitchen, cloakrooms and sanitary conveniences, is gradually being furnished to be brought into use.

Christopher Whitehead School.

Number on Register (boys): 530. Increase of pupils: 60.

The whole of this school is now occupied by boys, with the addition of prefabs which are used for handicrafts.

Wash basins at present 28, deficiency of 3.

W.C's ,, ,, 12, ,, ,, 12.

Urinals at present: 1 (7-stall, white glazed).

Headmaster mentioned the construction of an additional urinal in cloakroom formerly used by girls.

Christopher Whitehead Girls' School.

New school completed 1955 and now being occupied.

Number on Register: 610 (increase of 60).

W.C. accommodation at present 30, deficiency of 3.

Wash basins ,, ,, 29, ,, ,, 2.

No means of heating in the cloakroom of the prefab section. Hot water has been fitted to the wash basins recently.

DINES GREEN SCHOOL.

Number on Register: 192. Boys 81. Girls 111.

Boys: Wash basins at present 10 with h. & c. water.
W.C's „ „ 4 and 3 urinals.
Each compartment has drinking fountain.

Girls: Wash basins at present 11 with h. & c. water.
W.C's „ „ 10
Each compartment has drinking fountain.

The sanitary conveniences are at present adequate.

PITMASTON HOUSE.

Number on Register (mixed infants): 107. Boys 53. Girls 54.
Sanitary conveniences adequate.
Poor supply of water to the drinking fountain in cloakroom.

PITMASTON SCHOOL—MIXED.

Number on Register: 134. Boys 67. Girls 67.
Sanitary conveniences adequate.
General conditions satisfactory.

ST. CLEMENT'S SCHOOL—JUNIOR MIXED.

Number on Register: 140 (increase of 17).
Girls 67. Boys 73.
Wash basins at present 6 with h. & c. water, deficiency of 3.
W.C's „ „ 5 for girls, adequate.
„ „ „ 4 for boys, 1 urinal (4 stalls), adequate.

ST. CLEMENT'S INFANTS—MIXED.

Number on Register: 97.
Wash basins at present 6, no requirements.
W.C's at present 11, no requirements, also used by nursery class.
Including 1 W.C. inside.
Additional electric radiators installed in one classroom.
General conditions satisfactory.

St. John's Boys' School.

Number on Register: 180. Increase of pupils: 19.

Wash basins at present 8, deficiency of 2.

W.C's at present 5, urinal 1 × 3½ yards—adequate.

Suggestions by Headmaster: The provision of a staff room with means for boiling of water, also some means for storage of gear.

Powick Lane Technical School Extension.

Number on Register: Varies.

These premises appear generally satisfactory.

(III) SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Routine medical inspection is carried out when the child first enters school; when it joins a Senior department of an "all age" school (*e.g.*, Stanley Road), a secondary modern school, technical high school or a grammar school, and during the last year of school life.

Between the first and second examination the gap is rather large but the facilities at the School Clinic are available if parents are dissatisfied with the physical progress of their children.

The last examination preceding by a short interval the entry of the child into the labour market is particularly valuable and not infrequently furnishes useful information to the Juvenile Employment Bureau.

Routine medical inspection cannot conveniently be carried out during the school holidays and must perforce encroach on the already short school terms. We endeavour to disturb as little as possible the school routine and are rewarded by the help and co-operation of the school teachers who not infrequently request the special medical examination of some child who appears to them to require it.

Statistical information regarding Routine Medical Inspection is given in Table I at the end of the Report. There were 4,492 periodic medical inspections as compared with 4,206 during 1954.

Results of Routine Inspections.

The findings at routine medical inspections are set out in Table II where, in addition to a catalogue of defects discovered, there is a classification of the nutritional state of the children examined.

A variation in recording defects found at medical inspection makes it appear that a greater proportion of defects than usual was disclosed during 1955. This was not the case and the sample taken was according to standard.

Defective vision and orthopædic defects accounted for the bulk of the defects, with ear, nose and throat conditions a close runner-up.

Some of the children referred to the oculist for apparent defective vision did not require glasses; orthopædic defects were mainly postural.

It is disappointing to continue to record, ear, nose and throat defects. At routine inspections nasal breathing is often noticeable by its absence and mouth-breathing is only too common. This frequently persists in adult life; even the pictures of feminine fashions often depict models with gaping mouths and accompanying vapid expression.

In their insistence on nasal breathing the American Indian tribeswomen show a better example than some of our own mothers. Mouth-breathing in childhood means poor facial bone development and respiratory infections.

Catarrhs are accordingly common and frequent in school children—no wonder that the schoolboy translated " L'Anglais avec san sang-froid habituel " as " The Englishman with his usual b——y cold ".

thought that school clinics are now redundant.

Such is far from the case as the Ministry of Education wisely recognises in continuing, through local education authorities, its school clinic services.

The school clinic is a useful screening machine to the practitioner; it often furnishes him with valuable information as a result of the systematic physical examinations made. It secures quick reference to hospital of medical and surgical emergencies of which the practitioner is advised, and not infrequenlty secures detection of the earliest signs of disease and abnormality. Clinic attendances totalled 2,998 during the year. Much useful work is done at the School Clinic despite the discouragement of a building whose unsuitability for the purpose I have repeatedly stressed, and whose structure has been severely criticised by the City Engineer.

(V) HANDICAPPED SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Ministry of Education classification of " handicapped " school children is indicated in the appropriate table.

That table lists the handicapped children requiring special school provision; additionally there are a few children who although " handicapped " do not require special school provision. It may not be generally known that the discovery of the

handicapped school child may under the Education Acts begin when the child is only two years old, as certain defects call for special educational treatment at a very early age. The problem of placing the physically handicapped child in a special school grows less difficult each year. The needs of the mentally handicapped child do not seem to be so easily met. Their ascertainment—at times far from easy—is the responsibility of the School Health Service; their disposal—a still more difficult problem—is the responsibility of the Education Authority.

However solved in each particular case disposal must have regard to the interests of the child, his better mentally equipped fellows, on whom he may act as a brake, and his teacher.

Increasingly the educationally sub-normal child and his near relation, the mental defective—both apparently increasing in numbers—is going to need the closer attention of normal society.

Reporting on children referred to the School Health Service on account of apparent disability of mind, School Medical Officer Dr. Henderson writes:

" There were 48 children examined for a disability of mind; of these 30 were examined for the first time and 18 re-examined. Of these 48—

30 were considered educationally sub-normal;
8 were found not to be educationally sub-normal;
7 were deferred for further examination;
3 were referred to the Local Health Authority under Section 57 (5) of the Education Act, 1944 as requiring supervision by the Health Authority after leaving school.

" Of the 30 who were found to be educationally sub-normal, 18 were recommended for residential special schools and 6 for special classes.

" Six of the 48 children examined are now attending the Open-Air School for physical reasons. Of the 48 children examined the intelligence quotient (I.Q.) was found to be as follows:

Over 100	5
85-100	7
70-84	22
60-69	6
50-59	4
Below 50	4

" This shows the greatest number of educationally sub-normal pupils fall into the 70 to 84 category children referred to as ' dull and backward ' (at present there are 26 at residential special schools).

" Educationally sub-normal children who are recommended for residential special schools are usually those unfortunate victims of broken homes arising from such causes as the divorce of parents, legal separation of parents, desertion by one parent; or are the children of homes which are the scene of constant friction and quarrelling between parents or between parents and grandparents.

" Parents and grandparents living together frequently have very different views on rearing children, and in addition grandparents frequently find the noise of healthy children to be quite unbearable and therefore are inclined to give the children anything for the sake of peace and quiet.

" Drunkenness in either or both of the parents (when they go home drunk and abusive knocking each other about) has a very serious effect on the children, giving them feelings of apprehension, instability and insecurity.

" Stress should be laid on the evil of mothers of families working all day and leaving the children to their own resources, from the time they arrive home from school, until the time of their mother's arrival home. A mother who is working all day and who reaches home about 6.0 p.m. then has to cook a meal, do house cleaning and laundry, can have no time to spend with either her husband or her children.

" Cases of nervousness and inability to concentrate at school have been found to be due to this source, as some children are terrified of an empty house.

" Nowadays parents seem less unwilling to have their children examined by the Intelligence Test; originally they were very apprehensive, thinking that the fact of having an Intelligence Test done meant that the child would have to be ' put away '. Some parents now are quite glad to discuss their child's abilities and disabilities, with a view to furthering his progress at school.

" Special classes for retarded children with normal I.Q. and some classes for educationally sub-normal children are now being held in certain schools in the City; these should serve to reduce considerably the number of children on the waiting list for special schools."

Speech Defects.

The work of the Speech Therapist continued as usual throughout the year. The cost of treatment per case per year is roughly £5 0s. 0d., which in the case of children who achieve normal diction is a small expenditure for a big result. For defective speech often has a stultifying effect upon personality development; the uncured stammerer in particular goes through life with a serious social handicap.

In addition to getting their speech defect improved or removed, children attending for speech therapy have the benefit of hearing English as it should be spoken.

The Speech Therapist submits the following particulars of work done:

"Children who receive treatment at the Speech Therapy Clinic attend once a week, and the length of each treatment is generally about half an hour. During the year 1955 the number of children treated was 142, the average number attending each week being 69, and the total number of attendances made was 2,698. Of the 142 children who were treated, 54 were discharged free of speech defect, 9 children ceased attending (either because of leaving school, leaving the district, or because of prolonged absence from school due to illness), and 79 children remained under treatment at the end of the year. Sixty-five of the children treated commenced attending the clinic during 1955; the other 77 were continuing a course of treatment commenced during the previous year.

"Eighty-seven of the children treated attended Infants' Schools, 31 attended Junior Schools, and 24 attended Senior Schools (Secondary Modern, Technical and Grammar). Thus it will be seen that the majority of children receiving treatment are aged from 5 to 7 years. This can be attributed to a number of factors; new cases are generally discovered soon after a child starts attending school, certain types of speech defect are more prevalent amongst younger children, and of the considerable number of junior and senior children referred when speech therapy became available here in 1952 the majority have been discharged. When a child is able to receive treatment at an early age it is to be hoped that the period of treatment will not need to be very lengthy, and this indeed is generally the case. There are, of course, exceptions; some cases are more responsive to treatment when the child is older; some speech defects are acquired when older, and in some very severe cases a prolonged period of speech therapy is necessary.

"During the year 97 children were newly ascertained as speech defective. After a child has been referred to the Speech Therapist an examination is arranged as soon as possible. Then if the child does prove to be in need of treatment his or her name is placed on the waiting list for treatment; at the end of 1955 there were 33 names of children on the list awaiting treatment which was urgently required. In a number of cases immediate treatment is not considered advisable, and then the child is usually seen again in 3, 6 or 9 months' time. Also all children discharged after treatment are re-examined after six

months to make certain that there has been no relapse. At the end of the year there were 89 children under periodic review in this way."

Child Guidance Clinic

Last year I referred to the definition by the Ministry of Education of the maladjusted child—the problem child who may present behaviour aberrations, be withdrawn, anti-social, unhappy and possibly a juvenile delinquent.

Child psychiatrists place the responsibility for such children mainly upon the parents, and broadly speaking they are right for, heredity apart, parents can make or mar their children. However parental disharmony may not always be the cause of the maladjusted child.

Investigators in a recent television series, "Is Britain in Decline" cite as a symptom the growth of juvenile delinquency and suggest a return to the Petainesque prescription "work, home, and religion". Certainly it seems likely that the character of the child will be better built on the solid foundation of self-discipline and social duty than on the shifting sands of uninhibited self-expression with its tendency towards licence and lowered standards.

Children reach the Child Guidance Clinic mainly through the School Health Service, Juvenile Court, and domiciliary medical practitioner service. Should they be of school age and in need of special school treatment as maladjusted children it falls to the Local Education Authority to make the provision.

During the year 21 city children of school age were treated at the Child Guidance Clinic.

On the structure of the Child Guidance Service in the City and County, the Director of the Child Guidance Service, Dr. Graham, makes the following comments:

"Towards the end of this year Her Majesty's Stationery Office published the 'Report of the Committee on Maladjusted Children'. This Committee was set up by the Minister of Education in 1950. Sir David Eccles, in his foreword to the Report, commends it for its being written in plain language. To all who are interested in this wide field of social-medical work and in the field of mental health generally, it is a report to be read and thought about. The writers of the Report and the Minister of Education will have reason to feel rewarded if the members of the relevant committees of local authorities read this Report and reflect upon how their authorities are fulfilling their obligations under the 1944 Education Act and how they could improve on their efforts in the spirit of the Committee's recommendations.

"The position of child guidance (with which the Report is much concerned) is rather anomalous in the City of Worcester. It began 6½ years ago when the Regional Hospital Board provided the services of a children's psychiatrist to organise and direct clinics in both the County and City of Worcester. A clinic was started shortly afterwards at the school clinic premises, Tudor House, Friar Street, to serve the City and the southern half of the County. Three other clinics were set up in the County—at Kidderminster, at Bromsgrove and at Warley, near Oldbury. The administration of the four clinics was run from an office in the County Buildings, Worcester. A few months later the County engaged a psychiatric social worker and a year later, an educational psychologist. These three people constitute the basic of a child guidance team, the threefold approach—psychiatric, education and social—being the pattern which most clinics adopt.

"The call on the services of the clinics has grown steadily since their inception. The clinic at Tudor House has become very much the busiest of the four. In 1952 the Principal School Medical Officer made available three rooms at Tudor House for the sole use of the Child Guidance Clinic, which greatly eased the situation for some time. But the volume of work has much increased since then. To meet the demands of the service re-organisation and more staff are required. New premises which will house both a larger clinic and the administrative side, are needed in Worcester. The bulk of the cases seen at the Worcester Clinic reside in the County; and because of this, and of the fact that the child population of the County is six times that of the City, it is to be expected that the initiation and cost of such an expansion would be largely borne by the County."

Remedial Classes.

School children with such minor orthopædic defects as flat foot, round shoulders, spinal curvature, poor posture not needing reference to the orthopædic surgeon are dealt with at their schools in remedial classes by the Remedial Gymnast, Miss Shelagh Morris, who also conducts breathing exercises for children with asthma and chronic chest conditions and those recently operated upon for adenoids.

Upon her work during the year she reports as follows:

Average number of children treated during the period	755
Number of children discharged	172

"Owing to diminishing numbers and increasing interest and co-operation on the part of schools, it has now been possible

to include Nunnery Wood and Dines Green Schools, where an excellent start has been made with every help from staff and pupils.

"I am pleased to be able to say that every Primary and Secondary School in the City now has regular remedial classes held at the school.

"It is proving most helpful to be able to take the children for exercises in the new schools, where they may discard shoes and socks and heavier clothing and work in a clean, warm atmosphere.

"Results in the poorer parts of the City, however, continue to show the most rewarding results and many of these older schools now have very few children needing treatment.

"Some teachers have expressed the wish for an after-school course of lectures on minor defects and remedial treatment in schools, and I hope to be able to arrange this at a later date.

"Several demonstrations have been given to which mothers were invited but attendance is not as good as one could wish, owing to the increasing number of mothers who are out at work.

"Teachers, however, are becoming very aware of the importance of posture and feet and nine schools now allocate a member of the physical training staff to watch classes and take notes and incorporate the special exercises in their P.T. lessons. This is showing encouraging results in the cure and prevention especially where the general physical training in the school is of a high standard and lessons fairly frequent.

"The films on posture and feet are proving helpful both to point out to older children, the far-reaching effects of bad posture and feet, and to help parents of infants who can come to see them, to insist that exercises are continued at home. Many mothers who have seen the films have said they had not fully realised the importance of this branch of the schools medical service and they have asked whether a class could be arranged which they themselves might attend in order that they may help their children more intelligently and this too I shall bear in mind and arrange when opportunity presents.

"We have also had quite a number of students from the Training College to watch classes and these are very welcome as though it will not benefit our City immediately, it is likely to have a general effect throughout the country towards preventing these minor defects, and also points to an increasing awareness of the vital necessity to general health of sound feet and good breathing and posture."

(VI) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table records cases of notifiable infectious disease occurring among school children resident in the City.

Scarlet Fever	19
Whooping Cough	51
Diphtheria	—
Acute Pneumonia	12
Food Poisoning	16
Measles	534
Dysentery	11
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	1
Non-Paralytic	4
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	4
Non-Respiratory ...	1

Measles notifications were heavy; this was not unexpected as notifications were light in 1954 and measles outbreaks tend to recur biennially. The outbreak was not severe in character and no deaths were recorded.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Once again no single case of diphtheria was notified.

The immunisation of school children against diphtheria is satisfactory, the percentage of children protected reached the highest recorded level of 90·4, an improvement on the figures of 85·9 for 1954 and 78·5 for 1953.

This happy position reflects the activities of school medical and nursing staff and the co-operation of domiciliary medical practitioners, who today do the greater share of immunising against diptheria.

No public health measure has in recent times contributed more to the saving of child life than the campaign against diphtheria. It is many years since we had in the City a death from this disease, which is all the more reason to be constantly on guard against it by securing a fully-immunised child population.

By making immunisation available at the time of routine school medical inspection (which is obligatory) we frequently secure the protection against diphtheria of children who might never be taken to their own doctor for this purpose.

Vaccination Against Smallpox.

Most vaccinations are carried out in infancy, which is the best time, so that very few school children are vaccinated. The numbers for babies under a year are about the same as last

year—483 or 52·4 per cent. of total births. It is much more difficult to persuade parents to have their children vaccinated than to have them immunised, which now they regard almost as a routine. Smallpox means very little to the average parent for very few have ever seen a case or even heard of one, so they do not see any necessity for protection against it. Diphtheria, fortunately, is well remembered and many parents have had direct contact with the disease and still fear it. In years to come it may be forgotten, when this generation of children grows up never having heard of a case.

Smallpox continues to be kept in check in this country by the vigilance of public health staff, but the possibility of serious spread is increased by the extension of air travel.

Vaccination still remains the one dependable safeguard and should not be discarded.

Tuberculosis.

Thanks to the activities of the Chest Physician dealing with tuberculosis, few school child contacts of the disease escape the contact finding net; there is no delay in the treatment of cases discovered.

Whenever a school child or teacher is notified as having tuberculosis a special investigation is made at the school for possible carriers or other infected cases unless it is obvious that the infecting source lies elsewhere.

1,701 school leavers accepted X-ray at the Mobile Mass Miniature X-ray Unit during April and May.

Only pasteurised milk is supplied under the Milk in Schools Scheme and no pasteurised samples taken during the year showed tubercle bacilli.

Dysentery.

Towards the end of the year many cases of sonné dysentery were uncovered in the City and 11 notifications affecting school children were received. The infection, though clinically unimportant, causes considerable loss of school time owing to the need to exclude cases and home contacts from school.

The spread of this troublesome infection, which at the time of writing has not completely left us, is largely a matter of defective personal hygiene and advice in this connection has been circulated to the Head Teachers at all schools.

(VII) DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Particulars of deaths of children attending maintained schools follow:

Case No. 1: Girl, aged 11 years.
Cause of death—Tuberculous Meningitis.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Case No. 2: Girl, aged 5 years.
Cause of death—Toxæmia. Peritonitis.
Appendicitis.

Case No. 3: Boy, aged 6 years.
Cause of death—Acute Leukæmia (blood disease).

It is a tribute to those concerned with Road Safety that no single fatality among school children was recorded during the year.

(VIII) ARRANGEMENTS FOR DENTAL TREATMENT.

Arrangements previously outlined have continued unaltered: and the education authority can be well satisfied with the dental clinics, their equipment and the work done.

The amount of orthodontics done has disappointed me; particularly as in the female it is so æsthetically important.

Whilst these cases of dental deformity are ascertained and the serious ones referred to the Orthodontic Surgeon attached to the Hospital Management Committee, it is very uphill work to secure the co-operation of parents and children and too frequently the special corrective treatment required is declined or, if started, subsequently abandoned.

The work of the School Dental Service—two dentists and two receptionists are employed full-time—is tabulated elsewhere.

The Principal Dental Officer reports as follows:

"In 1955 seventeen schools were inspected, and treatment offered to all those requiring it, approaching 3,000 children.

"In addition, almost a further 700 were given emergency treatment. Of these latter, many were discovered to have refused treatment when it was offered at their routine school inspection, and it is a debatable point whether these children should 'jump the queue' and receive treatment on demand, thereby delaying treatment for those who are interested in keeping their mouths in order.

"However, although the parents are responsible for refusing treatment, it is the child who suffers the toothache at a later date, and one would not wish to punish the child for its parents' follies.

"The figures for these 'casual' patients are steadily increasing each year, possibly because the news has spread that 'gas' is always available for extractions while there have been two dentists in attendance each day. Formerly, when only one dentist was in attendance, emergency patients either had to wait until a gas session, possibly several days later, or were persuaded to have their extractions under a local anæsthetic, which is not nearly so popular as gas. While this increased popularity of the clinic for emergency treatment appears at first sight encouraging, it definitely results in crowding out the routine conservative work, with the result that many schools have not been inspected for two years.

"Among the many who refuse conservative treatment throughout school life, it is distressing to find an increasing number of 14- and 15-year-olds attending who have allowed their mouths to get in such a state that the only possible treatment is removal of most or in some cases all the teeth of one jaw followed by the fitting of an artificial denture. I would suggest that provision of a free substitute for natural teeth just before these people leave school is hardly one of the prime purposes of the school dental service, yet there seems no way of avoiding having to deal with these grossly carious mouths.

"All orthodontic work is now referred to a specialist at Worcester Royal Infirmary, and as his staff has recently been increased, the waiting list should shortly be reduced to manageable proportions. Any extractions recommended as part of the orthodontic treatment are carried out promptly at the school clinic."

(IX) MILK IN SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLS MEALS SCHEME.

During the year 1,739,655 bottles of milk, each containing one-third of a pint, were supplied to school children and 995,212 meals were consumed on school premises.

The hygienic preparation and distribution of school meals receives a certain amount of supervision from the the Sanitary Inspectors Section of the Health Department and during hygiene inspections particular attenton is paid to school kitchens and washing-up facilities.

In this connection co-operation is received from Head Teachers and the School Meals Organiser.

During March a bacteriological check upon washing-up arrangements in certain schools was made and the results are summarised below:

CHECK ON WASHING-UP AFTER SCHOOL MEALS—MARCH, 1956

School	Article Swabbed	Bacterial Count	Coliform Organisms	Fæcal Coli
British	Large plate	90	—	—
	Deep plate	80	—	—
	Fork	10	—	—
St. Martin's ..	Large plate	1970	—	—
	Deep plate	10	—	—
	Fork	50	—	—
St. Paul's Infants	Large plate	20	—	—
	Deep plate	10	—	—
	Fork	—	—	—
St. Paul's Seniors	Large plate	20	—	—
	Deep plate	10	—	—
	Fork	—	—	—
Hounds Lane Tec.	Large plate	140	—	—
	Deep plate	10	—	—
	Fork	440	—	—
St. Nicholas ..	Large plate	—	—	—
	Deep plate	—	—	—
	Fork	—	—	—
Victoria Institute .	Large plate	—	—	—
	Deep plate	—	—	—
	Fork	—	—	—

On the whole the results were satisfactory, as no coliform organisms and fæcal coli—indicators of contamination—were found.

(X) RECUPERATIVE CONVALESCENCE.

Four children only were sent away for recuperative convalescence at the expense of the Local Education Authority: Leigh-on-Sea, St. Annes-on-Sea, Hunstanton and Westhill being the places where vacancies were available at the time for the particular children to be sent away. Through the medium of the School Health Service children are selected for holiday at Weston-super-Mare, where they are sent by the Rotary Club of the City.

A useful alternative to recuperative convalescence is the Day Open-Air School at Rose Hill for delicate and physically handicapped children. To this school are admitted as a routine children suffering from conditions such as the following: Asthma, bronchitis, anæmia and malnutrition, heart disease, non-respiratory tuberculosis in non-infectious form, paralysis and other crippling defects.

Thirty-four children were admitted and 33 discharged during the year. Each child in accordance with the Ministry of Education School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953 is examined not less than three times a year, in addition to any routine medical inspection that may fall due during the child's stay at the school.

Delicate children debilitated after illness, gain substantially by the regime at the Open-Air School.

For obvious educational reasons the stay of a child is kept as short as possible at the Open-Air School where the curriculum has to be modified to the child's physical handicap, but many children with severe handicaps have to spend years of their school life there.

(XI) EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

School Medical Officers specially examined 224 school children for fitness to undertake part-time employment. It is exceptional for a child passed fit to have to give up such employment later on medical grounds, and local byelaws adequately protect the child engaged in part-time employment.

Handicapped or delicate children are the subject of special report to the Juvenile Employment Officer on Form Y10, which indicates types of employment unsuited to the child's physical condition. Every child reaching school leaving age whilst a pupil at the Open-Air School is made the subject of report on Form Y10.

(XII) MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS.

The duties of School Medical Officers now include the examination of candidates applying for entry to Teachers' Training Colleges and of teachers taking up their first appointments; 32 such examinations were made, accompanied where indicated by X-ray examinations of the chest.

In the case of teachers taking up their first appointments such chest X-ray is obligatory.

When the Mobile Mass Miniature Radiography Unit visited the City in 1955, 45 teachers accepted the offer of chest X-ray.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION STATISTICS.

TABLE I

Medical Inspection of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.

A.—Periodic Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections :	
Entrants	818
Intermediates	2,911
Leavers	763
Total	4,492
Additional Periodic Inspections	27
Grand Total	4,519

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	963
Number of Re-Inspections	448
Total	1,411

C.—Pupils Found to Require Treatment.

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

AGE GROUPS INSPECTED	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table IIA	Total Individual Pupils
Entrants	12	175	173
Intermediates	259	562	761
Leavers	56	107	157
Total	327	844	1,091
Additional Periodic Inspections	2	12	12
Grand Total	329	856	1,103

TABLE II

A.—Return of Defects Found by Medical Inspection.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Number of Defects		Number of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Skin	76	23	106	1
Eyes—*a*. Vision	329	132	40	10
b. Squint	48	8	5	—
c. Other	14	8	36	—
Ears—*a*. Hearing	35	41	17	13
b. Otitis Media	17	42	6	1
c. Other	11	3	22	1
Nose or Throat	33	142	20	31
Speech	41	16	6	1
Cervical Glands	14	98	3	16
Heart and Circulation	9	20	3	2
Lungs	25	39	5	12
Developmental—				
a. Hernia	3	3	1	—
b. Other	21	48	7	6
Orthopædic—				
a. Posture	233	23	51	7
b. Flat Foot	120	12	25	1
c. Other	171	35	50	6
Nervous System—				
a. Epilepsy	2	4	2	2
b. Other	8	20	4	11
Psychological—				
a. Development	1	12	19	1
b. Stability	1	14	4	—
Other	15	17	6	12

B.—Classification of the General Condition of Pupils Inspected During the Year in the Age Groups.

AGE GROUPS	Number of Pupils Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C Poor	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	818	170	20·78	607	74·21	41	5·01
Intermediates	2,911	888	30·50	1,876	64·45	147	5·05
Leavers	763	260	34·08	483	63·30	20	2·62
Other Periodic Inspections	27	5	18·52	15	55·55	7	25·93
Total	4,519	1,323	29·28	2,981	65·96	215	4·76

TABLE III

Infestation with Vermin.

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	32,330
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ..	235
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944)	99
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	84

TABLE IV

Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Special Schools).

Group 1.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	—	—
(ii) Body	5	—
Scabies	1	—
Impetigo	35	—
Other Skin Diseases	281	—
Total ..	322	—

Group 2.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases dealt with	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	62	—
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	728	—
Total	790	—
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were —		
(*a*) Prescribed	268	
(*b*) Obtained	268	

GROUP 3.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
Received operative treatment—		
(*a*) for diseases of the ear ..	—	17
(*b*) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	230
(*c*) for other nose and throat conditions	—	8
Received other forms of treatment ..	46	13
Total	46	268

GROUP 4.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(*a*) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals	30	
	by the Authority	Otherwise
(*b*) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments	755 Attended classes conducted by remedial gymnast	139

GROUP 5.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases treated	
	in the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	21	—

GROUP 6.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Elsewhere
Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	142	—

Group 7.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases treated	
	by the Authority	Elsewhere
(*a*) Miscellaneous minor ailments ..	220	—
(*b*) Other than (*a*) above	—	—
Total	220	—

TABLE V

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :—	
	(*a*) Periodic	4,547
	(*b*) Specials	696
	Total (1) ..	5.243
(2)	Number found to require treatment	3,530
(3)	Number offered treatment	3,530
(4)	Number actually treated	2,337
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	4,263
(6)	Half-days devoted to : Period Inspections	30
	Treatment	972
	Total (6) ..	1,002
(7)	Fillings : Permanent Teeth	2,375
	Temporary Teeth	47
	Total (7) ..	2,422
(8)	Number of teeth filled : Permanent Teeth	2,277
	Temporary Teeth	47
	Total (8) ..	2,324
(9)	Extractions : Permanent Teeth	653
	Temporary Teeth	1,407
	Total (9) ..	2,060
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extraction	670
(11)	Other operations : Permanent Teeth	313
	Temporary Teeth	65
	Total (11) ..	378

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN'S TABLE.

Handicapped Pupils Requiring Education at Special Schools approved under Section 9 (5) of the Education Act, 1944 (other than Hospital Schools) or Boarding in Boarding Homes

	(1) Blind (2) Partially Sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Deaf		(5) Delicate (6) Physically Handicapped		(7) Educationally sub-normal (8) Maladjusted		(9) Epileptic	Total (1)-(9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1955 :—										
A. Handicapped Pupils **newly placed** in Special Schools or Boarding Homes ..	—	1	—	1	25	5	5	—	1	38
B. Handicapped Pupils **newly assessed** as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes..	1	1	—	—	26	6	12	—	—	46

	(1) Blind (2) Partially Sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially Deaf		(5) Delicate (6) Physically Handicapped		(7) Educationally sub-normal (8) Maladjusted		(9) Epileptic	Total (1)-(9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
On or about 31st January, 1956 :—										
C. Number of Handicapped Pupils from the area—										
(i) were on the registers of special schools as										
(*a*) Day Pupils ..	—	—	—	—	65	16	—	—	1	82
(*b*) Boarding Pupils	3	8	7	7	—	4	24	—	—	53
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	4
(iii) were boarded in Homes and not already included under (i) or (ii) ..										
TOTAL C	3	8	8	7	65	21	26	—	1	139

	(1) Blind (2) Partially Sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially deaf		(5) Delicate (6) Physically Handi-capped		(7) Educationally sub-normal (8) Maladjusted		(9) Epileptic	Total (1)-(9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
On or about 31st January, 1956 :—										
E. Handicapped Pupils from the area requiring places in Special Schools—										
(i) Total (*a*) Day ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
(*b*) Boarding	2	4	—	2	—	1	60	—	—	69
Number of pupils **included** in the totals above—										
(ii) who had not reached the age of 5										
(*a*) awaiting day places ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
(*b*) awaiting boarding places ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
(iii) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had not consented to their admission to a Special School :										
(*a*) awaiting day places ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) awaiting boarding places ..	1	1	—	2	—	—	43	—	—	47

F. Number of children reported to the local health authority during the **calendar** year ended 31st December, 1955—

(*a*) under Section 57 (3) (excluding any returned under (*b*)) 1

(*b*) under Section 57 (3) relying on Section 57 (4) —

(*c*) under Section 57 (5) of the Education Act, 1944 6

